

## Red and White Revue Draws Large Crowd At Second Performance

Before a house that filled every available seat in the theatre and an audience as enthusiastic and generous in their applause as they were appreciative of the artistic effort of the players, the second performance of the Red and White Revue was given at His Majesty's Theatre last night.

Gratifying to note was the improvement on and elimination of some of the minor defects which appeared on the first night. The dialogue, offered by Eddie Hanna and Jack Cameron, was substantially shortened and the quality of some of the jokes raised. Although at no time in the first performance was perfect smoothness or finish lacking the gain derived to the players from the presentation of that show was of such a nature that no number of rehearsals can accomplish, and was evident in the execution of the more difficult parts.

If the Red and White Revue has done nothing else than to bring before the public the talent of Evan Gill as a natural born comedian then it has accomplished something. As on the first night he was superb in his fooling, delightful in his clowning. The seriousness of his appearance and the sincerity of his actions combined effectively to make his presentation of the most ordinary things exasperatingly funny. He is a high light in the show.

Of the dancing of Miss Edythe Ziff both in the "College Vamp" and especially in the "Sea Hack" there

is only the highest praise and commendation. The red-and-white costumed chorus of the "College Vamp" scores a decided hit, as does the more picturesque Pirate Chorus of the "Sea Hack."

The singing of Miss Frances James and Miss Yolande Forand was outstanding and evoked a great deal of applause. It is notable that all the songs which these young ladies sang were the work of Willard Crocker and Rusty Davis. Len Guilanelli, who had on a previous occasion distinguished himself in the playlets presented by the Players Club, did admirably well as Dumbell Hawkins, the Sea Hack's mate. Alec Archdale gave a realistic presentation of a drunkard.

The peak of the show was reached, however, in the second scene of the "Sea Hack." Here the illusions created by the effective hangings of Oriental curtains and the costumes and frequent Allah-Allahs of the surrounding slaves contributed to the general atmosphere. "My Shape is Funny" rendered by Lovell McKies with the assistance of a male chorus and a ukulele accompaniment almost brought down the house.

The grand finale of the entire company singing "College Vamp" was a pleasing conclusion to a pleasant show.

The greatest credit is due to the Red and White Revue for bringing before the public a student achievement which has in all ways improved on any other attempt of the kind undertaken by a McGill body.

## PROF. W. D. WOODHEAD LECTURES

Addresses Young Men's Forum On Interesting Topic

Prof. W. D. Woodhead Ph. D., head of the classics department of this university will deliver the second of two lectures on "Greek and Hebrew Influences in Christianity," at the Young Men's Forum, 127 Drummond Street, on Sunday afternoon March 22nd, at 4.15 o'clock.

Dr. Woodhead is well known as a lecturer in this city, and his last lecture on March 15 proved greatly interesting and instructive.

The Young Men's Forum under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of Montreal conducts weekly lectures by prominent men and women every Sunday afternoon. Among those who have addressed the organization are Prof. Clifford, Prof. Carle, Derick, Dr. Best and others. All those who are interested are cordially invited to attend.

## McGILL MEN MAY OPPOSE PAAVO NURMI

Provincial Indoor Track Meet at Forum  
APRIL FOURTH

McGill Runners Train Faithfully for Meet

It is possible that a McGill man may be chosen to run against Nurmi when that famous runner makes his visit to this city, stated Coach Van Wagner in the course of an interview to a Daily reporter yesterday. Nurmi will be one of the features at the coming Provincial Indoor Track Meet which will be held at the Forum on April fourth, where it is hoped that McGill have a number entered. There are many men in training now, the number of students turning out three times a week being exceedingly gratifying. The intended plan of holding future practices in the Craig Street Drill Hall materializes, over the weekend, the men will be afforded a larger floor and greater facilities.

The Provincial Meet to be held in the Forum on April the fourth will be the largest and most ambitious undertaking of the kind which local promoters have yet attempted. The Indoor Track Meet held last year was in the Drill Hall on Craig Street, and was under the auspices of McGill and the M. A. A. A. There were entries from all over the province, and the McGill representatives came out highest in the aggregate scoring. The contest this year will bring together such world-famous athletes as Nurmi and Willie Ritola.

There will be some local men chosen to run against Nurmi and Ritola and it is highly probable that some McGill men will be called upon to oppose them in some of the races. Of course, as in Toronto and other places, the local men will be given large handicaps.

The practices hitherto held at the Montreal High School on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, have been very well attended, both freshmen and old-timers turning out in large numbers. At yesterday's practice there were about fifty men present and Coach Van Wagner put them through some trotting, giving valuable hints where needed. Amongst some of the men out yesterday who are prominent in college running were Warren Hurd, Airey, Cole, Code, Davidson and Gaisle. Goforth and Duckworth have been faithfully training all winter at the Y. M. C. A. indoor track.

For next week the coach hopes to make arrangements whereby McGill will train with the M. A. A. A. at the large Armoury on Craig St. The floor there is about a hundred yards long and fifty yards wide, one of the largest in the 'ty. This will greatly facilitate matters, for with large numbers turning out the High School gym is entirely inadequate. A definite announcement concerning this will be made in the near future.

In view of the fact that shot put, high jump, and hurdle events will compose part of the program at the Provincial Meet it is the intention of the coach to encourage more men to try out for these positions. With the exception of the hurdles, the standard of field events in inter-collegiate circles has been none too high and it is hoped that McGill will turn out some men of high calibre in

## PICTURESQUE CHARACTER PORTRAYED

Anatole France is Theme of Lecture

DR. MORIZE

Scanty Audience at R.V.C. to Hear Harvard Professor

"One could never make a doctrine out of the ideas of Anatole France," said Professor Andre Morize, Agrege des lettres, Litt. D. Associate professor of French at Harvard University. In his lecture on the life and works of Anatole France at the Royal Victoria College last evening, he went on to say, however, that France was highly interesting because of his very variety, and that his inconsistency was at times a rather pleasant fault.

In introducing his subject Prof. Morize said that it was very difficult to speak of Anatole France at this time for two reasons: first because of him, and second, because of ourselves. He is so thoroughly perplexing when one tries to assign him to any particular class of writers and we ourselves have such conflicting ideas about him. Anatole France was born in Paris in the year 1844; his father was a great lover of old books and old stamps, and so the boy was brought up amid the literature of the past, and this became one of the deciding influences in his work. Both his mother and his grandmother assisted in his education, but their ideas were very divergent. His mother was pure, pious, Catholic and at times mystic; his grandmother was the antithesis filled with scepticism and almost libertine. Thus the young France acquired both credulity and a profound respect for the things of the Church.

He was educated at Paris, and seldom left it for any long period throughout his life; his views were never those of the real cosmopolite, but rather those of the Parisian. He went to Stanislas College, and in languages was but a mediocre scholar. The love of books which manifested itself in several directions, may be said to be the most important factor in his education. A collector of old and rare volumes a prodigious reader, of the very best books and one who found his true inspiration in them, this was Anatole France.

The lecturer went on at some length to describe the influences that molded the character of France and enumerated four distinct spheres: that of Latin and Greek literature, which he read in the original until the last days of his long life, that of the eighteenth century which he received in large part from his grandmother, that of the writers of his own time—Saint-Benoit, Taine and Ernest Renan from whom he sometimes copied whole pieces that of the generation who were growing up after the Franco-Prussian War.

In the year 1886 France was appointed literary critic for Le Temps. In his criticism at this period one does not find very valuable commentaries on the writers whom he reviews, but one does see a great deal of Anatole France. He set a new style for literary criticism, but he never found fault with the critics of his time as long as they left him to his own work. France stayed with Le Temps for four years.

His philosophic writings, which were written in the years 1893-94, should be carefully perused by a true student of the man himself. The writings show that his philosophy was one of illusion; he brought out many times that the only things that were certain were misery and human suffering. It has been said of France's treatises that they form but an accumulation of negation.

When the war was declared in 1914 France tried to enlist, although he was then seventy years of age; in this he was perfectly sincere. Just what his real attitude was during the progress of the combat is not definitely known.

this department this year. A definite program for the Meet has not yet been announced.

As Coach Van Wagner pointed out, the practices being held for the meet and the meet itself, will besides putting the men in shape, serve as the means of unearthing any new material or men with latent possibilities as runners or jumpers.

### CORRECTION

Mr. Walter Clapperton is the leader of the McGill Choral Society not Dr. Perrin as was erroneously stated in a report.

## McGILL CO-EDS IN SPEAKING CONTEST

Representatives Chosen by Seniors and Sophomores

The Senior and the Sophomore classes of the Royal Victoria College yesterday held meetings at which representatives were selected for the public-speaking contest, which will be held on April 7th.

The Seniors chose Miss Margaret MacLaren, Miss Jean Gurd and Miss Edith Baker as their candidates, while Miss J. Beina, Miss F. Kaplan and Miss A. Turner were selected to bear the colours of the second-year class.

The importance of the next Delta Sigma meeting was emphasized by the Seniors' President, who drew attention to the fact that April 7th falls on a Tuesday, whereas the Society generally assembles on a Thursday.

In both class-meetings speakers urged that every member make special effort to attend the McGill Women's Student Sec'y Meeting, which is being held in conjunction with the McGill Women's Student Athletic Association on Saturday, April 4th at two-thirty p. m.

The Sophomores were reminded by Miss Leathersten of the meeting of the McGill Women's Student Sec'y during the afternoon of Saturday, March 28th. Miss Robertson advised the assembly to do everything possible to further the sale of tickets for the gymnasium demonstration.

## THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY AT MACCABAEANS

Prof. Brodie Brockwell Will Deliver Address

BANQUET SOON

Otto Klineberg to be Guest of honour

"The Hebrew University," will be the subject of discussion when the Maccabean Circle meets to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock in the McGill Union. The Hebrew University which will be opened on the first of April by the Earl of Balfour and other notables, a unique form of experiment. With the opening up of Palestine to Diasporic Jewish life will come the attempt to develop the country along parallel social lines. This University is meant to be the commencement of a new Palestinian culture, which has been dormant for the last two thousand years. Many world-famous men will be among the professoriate, including Albert Einstein as Dean, Henri Bergson, Patrick Geddes, Tagore Straus, etc.

Professor C. A. Brodie Brockwell who will deliver the lecture, is well fitted for the task being head of the Department of Hebrew and Semitic Languages at McGill, and at the same time a deep student in questions pertaining to Hebrew culture. He has made an extensive study of the subject.

The annual Maccabean banquet this year, has been scheduled for Tuesday, March 31st and will be held at the Venetian Gardens in order that there may be dancing afterwards. A nominal charge of two dollars is levied. The banquet which usually ends the year's activities is an institution of the Circle and always has the support of the Jewish student body at McGill.

The guest of honour, this year, is to be Otto Klineberg M. A. who is graduating this year in Medicine. Otto Klineberg, known familiarly as "the grand old man of the Circle," has been a member of this Society for ten years, holding all positions from internecine debater to President. He is, beyond doubts, the most outstanding member of the Circle in years.

but at least he was horrified by the massacre of the best blood of his native land. After the struggle was over he admitted communists and anarchists to his house, and became in every way an internationalist.

Prof. du Rostre introduced and thanked the speaker in fitting terms, and the scattered audience gave him a cordial reception. Mr. Justice Survever gave a short appreciation of the lecturer and among those present were Prof. Caldwell, Dr. Gerhard Lomer, Col. Wilfrid Bovey and Eugene Lafleur K. C.

## RESULTS OF IMPORTANT RESEARCH WORK ON BLOOD COAGULATION PRESENTED

Dr. John Tait delivered lecture before Chemical Society—work done in connection with Physiology department—important bearing on surgery, medicine and obstetrics—complete outline of investigations given—

Blood coagulation is a problem of practical importance in surgery, medicine and obstetrics. Thrombosis and embolism are of common place occurrence in general pathology. The question is one of great scientific importance. The literature is very voluminous.

Investigations have been carried on, (1) along chemical lines, (2) along microscopic lines and (3), along physical lines. Unfortunately there is a want of correlation.

The study of blood coagulation originates with an English physiologist, William Hewson, (1772). He showed that the fluid part of the blood jellies when the blood coagulates. Thus the chemical line of investigation began with Hewson. The main part of the work has been chemical. Hewson also studied blood coagulation along physical lines. This has not been followed carefully. He studied blood clotting in the crab; and found that cells have to do with coagulation. Hewson likewise did some microscopic work.

The scheme of coagulation in most physiological text books is the one outlined by Morawitz (1903). He stated that prothrombin, the presence of calcium and thrombokinase is converted into thrombin and that thrombin changes the protein fibrinogen into insoluble fibrin. Schmidt found in 1862 that thrombin prepared in a special manner causes the transformation of fibrinogen into fibrin. Schmidt showed that there is no thrombin in the circulating blood. This meant that there must be some kind of precursor of thrombin in blood, so prothrombin was suggested. It was shown that bruised tissues enormously accelerate the clotting process. It was Morawitz who suggested that thrombin is activated in the presence of thrombokinase. Other work revealed that calcium must be present. Certain of these substances have never been isolated chemically. The scheme gives an idea of the internal mechanism of the clotting process, but it does not indicate what starts off coagulation.

There are certain substances known to delay coagulation. These are called anti-coagulants among which are Leech extract, ptyrotoxin, cobra venom, novocaine, fluoride, citrate and oxalate. The three last mentioned have to do with calcium. Furthermore there are substances which induce coagulation called coagulants. Of these the most important are tissue extract and viperine venom.

Hewson was interested in what starts the jelling. It had been thought that blood clotted because it cooled when it escaped from a vessel, because it came in contact with air, or because it came to rest. Hewson showed that if blood was cooled the clotting was delayed rather than accelerated. He pointed out that blood remained fluid in an excess vein even when at rest. It is odd that this physical line of investigation was purely English. The question was eventually settled by an able experimenter, Lord Lister (1863).

He showed that the clotting of blood was due to its coming in contact with a foreign body. He transferred blood from one vein-cup to another through the air and found that the blood remained fluid. It was about this time that Alexander Schmidt published his work. Lister's work dropped out. Freund (1886), not knowing of Lister's work, noted that blood contact with an oily surface remains fluid. He too decided that there must be contact with a foreign body. He considered that water-wettable foreign matter determines coagulation of blood. No attempt was made to correlate the physical and chemical lines.

Hewson showed that the blood cells of the crab undergo change when removed from the blood vessels. Observations were made both on vertebrate and on invertebrate blood. The findings were not united until later. In mammals the cells that undergo change are very minute. They were the last mammalian blood elements to be discovered. Havem (1879) showed that small cells are present in mammalian blood; these he called haematoblasts. Bizzozzeri (1882) wrote on a third cellular element in mammalian blood which he called platelets. Deutjen later described amoeboid movement in platelets. Hardy (1892) working on invertebrate blood found cells

which he called explosive corpuscles. These cells go to pieces and coagulation follows. He noted that iodine delays the process of explosion and retards coagulation proportionately. Dekhuyzen (2901) pointed out that in invertebrate blood and vertebrate blood these cells are similar in that (1) they are spindle shaped, (2) they tend to change their form and (3) they undergo an irreversible process which he called a "death agony."

Professor Tait's interest in blood coagulation began, when as a boy catching crabs, he noted that any wound of the skin becomes covered with a whitish gummy material. Later he read about Hardy's explosive corpuscles and proceeded to look for them in the crab. Finally he found bursting cells in a kind of wood louse. He noted a coagulum around each exploded corpuscle. It looked as if something had leaked out of the cell during the fibrinogen into fibrin. If the blood was in motion at the time of explosion a strand of fibrin ran out from the burst cell. It was too much to suppose that all the jelly material came from the cell. This was the first direct proof that cells determine coagulation. He studied many similar groups of crustacea. He found that where there are explosive cells there are also two other kinds of cells. The first of these which he named thymocytes, flow out on water-wettable surfaces by capillary attraction. Their movement is not amoeboid. They suffer an irreversible change. The second are the granular cells. Tait and Gunn found that coagulation occurs around the explosive corpuscles and around the thymocytes. They noted that the explosive corpuscles burst within a minute, giving the first coagulation, and the thymocytes spread out giving the second coagulation in about ten minutes' time. No coagulation occurs around the granular cells. Paraffined surfaces are not enough to cause a break-up of the cells. This requires water-wettable surfaces. Thus Tait and Gunn's work linked up with that of Freund and Lister. The findings suggested that the hypothetical substance prothrombin is equivalent to cells.

Amphibian blood was next studied for it is a good plan to do comparative work. In amphibia there are special cells called spindle cells which are analogous to the explosive corpuscles and thymocytes of crustacea. Friggle and Tait found that all anti-coagulants preserve spindle cells. When these reagents are present the cells do not adhere to glass. Anti-coagulants tend to accentuate the spindle form. Dr. Nottin working in the Physiological Department found that he could exaggerate the spindle form with fluoride. When the spindle cells are preserved coagulation does not occur. This indicates that they probably have something to do in starting off coagulation.

Professor Tait and Dr. Green using paraffined surfaces endeavored with the centrifuge to separate all the cells, red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets from plasma. After centrifugalizing frogs' blood they found that the plasma clotted on addition of tissue extract and viperine venom. The plasma also spontaneously clotted on glass. This went against the view that cells are necessary for spontaneous coagulation. Later however they found that there were spindle cells present in the centrifuged plasma. Greene was able to filter frogs' plasma through a charcoal filter. There were no spindle cells in this plasma. The plasma clotted on the addition of tissue extract and of viperine venom. It did not clot on glass. Tait and Green have also been able to show that plasma clots more quickly on a chemically clean surface such as quartz or platinum than on plain glass thus showing that the stimulus to coagulation is physical, acting through the cells.

Mammalian blood contains many small platelets and so is difficult to investigate. Furthermore it clots readily. The method of attack in this case was to inject both plasma extracts and quartz particles into the circulation. Dr. Elvidge was

(Continued on Page Two)

## TOMB 4000 YEARS OLD FOUND RIFLED

Dr. George A. Reisner  
Relates Experiences  
in Egypt

"The archaeologist leading an expedition must be as sensitive to increase in overhead charges as any factory manager," said Dr. George A. Reisner '29, Professor of Egyptology and Director of the Harvard-Boston Expedition in Egypt recently explaining the general requirements of an Egyptologist and his work in the field, in an address to students of Harvard University.

"The archaeologist must not only be a scholar and historian," Dr. Reisner went on to explain, "but must be an organizer and administrator with a certain amount of practical business sense. He must, furthermore give a fair amount of time to the study of efficiency in the work of actual excavation and in the methods of recording his observations."

### Harvard Economies

"At Samarra, the Harvard expedition increased the output of earth removed each day 100 per cent by reducing the size of the baskets by one half and increasing the wages 15 per cent. Other increases in the amount of work accomplished were effected by drawing the railroad line into the immediate proximity of the excavations and by adjusting exactly the number of carriers to the number of pickmen. Great economies were effected by employing extremely efficient native assistants for bookkeeping, photography, and for keeping certain parts of the record instead of highly paid European or American assistants."

"All the accounts of the Harvard-Boston Expedition are kept in Arabic. A complete detailed diary of all the events which take place during the excavations is also recorded in Arabic by the head foreman, an Egyptian named Said-Ahmed-Said."

### Always Expect the Worst

Asked if he expected any more important developments in the Giza region, where the Expedition has just discovered a tomb said to be of the Sixth Dynasty, Dr. Reisner replied "We always expect the worst."

"One of our bitter experiences," continued Dr. Reisner, "was with a tomb of the Sixth Dynasty at Nagad-der back in 1902. We had discovered a grave some 4000 years old. One half of it had caved in but the other part was intact. Clearing away the intact end, we found it to be the opening of a long passage way leading down into the hillside. It was filled with clean, chipped limestone and by this and other indications we opened from the day it had been sealed some 4000 years ago. The

passage was cleared out and we entered the door of the burial chamber deep under the hill, the first men to come there since the last of the burial rites. Everything had remained untouched. The quarter of beet was still hanging on the wall; the urns of drink were still in their places; apparently nothing had been disturbed."

### Undertaker's Assistant Thief

"Just as we were about to leave the tomb temporarily, I noticed that the lid of the coffin stood open about six inches propped up by a stone. I became suspicious and looked in at the body. All the gold ornaments and jewels had been stolen. The only explanation is that the last undertaker's assistant to leave the tomb had scooped his hand in just as they were leaving the tomb for the last time. So you see we always expect the worst."

"The archaeologist, when he is fulfilling his highest function, is engaged in historical research and for that purpose needs a wide knowledge not only of the sciences that man has acquired, but of human psychology so that he may understand as well as things."

In archaeology there is no branch of knowledge that may be acquired that will not be useful. In the Egyptian field, a knowledge of the ancient languages, Greek and Latin is extremely desirable and Egyptian indispensable. German, French, Geography, Mathematics, History, Fine Arts and even Music and Astronomy I imagine, would be useful. It is not necessary that a man must have a knowledge of the higher branches of these subjects but he must have enough to recognize the character of the questions which arise and to select the proper research men to be consulted in regard to them."

"I never recommend a man to go into Egyptian archaeology unless he has first, a university education behind him with a good scholarship record, and second, a private income sufficient for a modest living. In the Egyptian field the training requires a great deal of time and a man's material progress is slow. A man has to make his own place by developing some special branch of research in which he excels every one else. The number of expeditions is small and the places are few."

A man he had a little axe.

He walked the forest through.

Whenever he got hungry

He'd take a chop or two.

Here lies the remains of a radio fan. Now mourned by his many relations;

He went to a powder-mill smoking his pipe.

And was picked up by twenty-one station



# McGill Daily

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MONTREAL SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1925

## PREJUDICE

The prejudice of the common run of people is not so much against the men who think differently from itself as against the one who feels differently, and still oftener it is against the individual who is different in appearance. The greatest prejudice in the world is found not in the circles of the learned where opinions are widely diverse, but among religious sects where real differences are superficial and minor disagreements prodigiously exaggerated, or where prejudice is even more bitter, amounting often to hatred, where people of different races congregate. General opinion, while it may not view with favour the man who entertains philosophies and ideas contrary to its own, nevertheless treats him with restraint and charity. But the man whose emotions differ radically from those of the people, whose feelings have not been tuned to the same pitch, of him the public makes short shrift. He who differs on grounds of reason is calmly ranked in the category of fools; but the man whose emotional reaction does not coincide with that of the public is reviled and spat upon, rated as a dangerous character, and held up to scorn as a living example of a perverted mind.

"Passion and prejudice govern the world," said John Wesley, "only under the name of reason." It is only by working on public sentiment that any mass action on the part of a large body of people can be brought about. During the war propaganda was at the root of most of the so-called patriotism that thrilled the country. History shows that attempts at reform have generally resulted first in a widespread wave of opposition to the initiator of the reform as a self-satisfied public rebelled at being awakened from its state of lethargy, and then in an equally widespread support of it as public sentiment became aroused. Reason may have been the initiator, but emotion has always provided the urge. Prejudice for or against a movement carries more weight than does rational consideration.

In university circles one would expect to find prejudice least noticeable. Development of the intellect should tend, if not to a subordination of the emotions, at least to a control of them. And to a certain extent this is true. None are more coldly scientific in their treatment of abstruse subjects than are college students, none more eager to sacrifice preconceptions to the search for truth. But let the search for truth. But let the problem approach their persons, make it a matter of immediate concern, and as the tidal bore sweeps down the flood gates, so will prejudice break down all the barriers of self control built up by education, and leave them as helpless as an uncultured mob under the sway of a soap-box orator.

## CONDENSED COMMENT

Students, graduates and public alike acclaim the Red and White Revue as an achievement that may well be envied by professional theatrical companies. The second performance staged last night only served to fortify the general belief that this year's production is superior to all others of previous years both in execution and in quality. Judging by the reception that is being accorded the Revue, there is ample proof that the ambitious ideas carried into effect in producing the show were entirely justified. The transformation from faculty skits to a production that utilizes talent where it can serve to best advantage is complete, and its value can not be overestimated as a factor contributing towards the success of the Revue.

## RESULTS OF IMPORTANT RESEARCH WORK

(Continued from Page One)

given the part of injection of quartz. Tait showed that platelets inject small particles and that they break up only if the particles are of sufficient size. Elvidge injected particles of such a size into the blood stream that the platelets would spread on them.

Woodbridge used to inject broken tissue into the blood stream. He found that he could kill an animal as quickly as if viperine venom was injected. In one minute viperine venom introduced into a vein causes death with extensive intravascular coagulation. Tait has shown that Woodbridge's tissue extract is not a solution but is particulate. It has been demonstrated that filtration through a Pasteur-Chamberland filter destroys the coagulating activity of the material.

Elvidge and H. E. Burke used an improved method for counting platelets. Burke found that tissue extract causes a fall in platelets. Elvidge noted the same thing upon the injection of quartz particles, but he

was unable to produce intravascular coagulation.

It was found by Burke that after death by intravascular coagulation, due to the injection of bruised tissue, some of the blood still remained fluid. This blood has been entirely deprived of platelets. While it will clot on the addition of further bruised tissue it does not spontaneously clot on glass. The method of separation of the blood platelets from the fibrinogen while new and unexpected, entirely confirms the previous findings of Tait and Green with frogs' blood and shows that platelets are required for spontaneous coagulation of blood.

As a last step in the inquiry Burke has succeeded in showing that blood platelets after spreading on glass undergo an abrupt disintegration, whereupon strings and threads of fibrin can be seen leading from the disintegrated blood elements and permeating the plasma.

The net conclusion is that in spontaneous coagulation of blood the systolysis of particular cells is the determining factor; furthermore the tissue extract is very similar to if not identical with the material which exudes from the blood cells and that it can directly change fibrinogen into fibrin.



## NOTICES



### ATTENTION! AMERICAN STUDENTS

The last smoker for this year of the McGill American Club will be held on next Thursday Mar. 26—at Union 8:00 p.m. The election of officers for ensuing year will take place at this meeting and it is desired that every American Student at McGill turn out.

### CHESS TEAM

The following are requested to be present for the match with Westmount, at 8.15 this evening March 21, at the Westmount Club, Guy Bldg., 745 St. Catherine W.

Prof. Slack, Garelick, Lidsky, Karsner; Edel; Eichenberg.  
The players must get in touch with the secretary, Plateau 5439, some time to-day.

### RED AND WHITE REVUE

Times for make up in costume:—  
Prologue ..... 7.30  
Black Pearls ..... 7.35  
Musical Complex ..... 7.45  
Eddie Hanna and Jack Cameron 8.00  
Yolande Foran ..... 8.05  
Sex Angle ..... 8.10  
College Vamp ..... 8.25  
Newspaper ..... 8.40  
Sea Hack ..... 8.50-9.50  
Musical Complex 2 ..... 9.50

### THE MUSIC CLUB

The Music Club will begin the "Annual Music Week" in Montreal by a large Sunday Musical, on March 22nd. As the performers will all be chosen from the best artists in the City, special seating arrangements are being made to accommodate everybody. This recital is open to the public.

### LOST

White silk scarf lost at the Union. Finder notify A. R. Walters Plat. 7556.

### ROWING EXECUTIVE

A meeting in the Union on Monday at 5.

### R. V. C. '26

There will be a class meeting on Monday March 23, at 1 p.m. in Room 2 H. V. C.  
Business: The election of three public speakers.

### NEWFOUNDLAND CLUB DINNER

There will be a banquet of the club on Thursday evening Mar. 26th at 7.30. Following the dinner there will be the election of officers for the coming year.

### LIFE SAVING CLASSES

Mr. Vernet will conduct a life saving class at the K. of C.atorium on Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. Attendance will be taken.

### LOST

K. R. T. frat pin. Name Thompson. Please return to 308 Prince Arthur Street.

### DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY

The next meeting will be held on Thursday April 7. Please note change of day. The meeting will take the form of a public speaking contest. Reimbursement that it will be on Tuesday April 7.

Women's Undergraduate Societies  
The joint meeting of all the women's Undergraduate societies and the Athletic Association, for the purpose of electing the officers of the McGill Women Students Athletic Association and of the McGill Women Students' Society for the year 1925-26 will be held on Saturday April 4 at 2.30 p.m. in the R. V. C. Common Room.

The following officers must be elected by ballot at this meeting:—  
Pres. M. W. S. S.; Pres. M. W. S. A. A.; General Secretary-Treasurer, an undergraduate in any faculty.

Women Undergraduate Societies  
Vice-President M. W. S. A. A.—  
A member of the M. S. P. E.  
Vice-President M. W. S. A. A.—  
an undergraduate in any faculty other than the M. S. P. E.

As this meeting is exceedingly important everyone is urged to be present.

### R. V. C. Gym. Dem.

All those taking part in the Gym Demonstration are requested to reserve the date of Saturday March 23 and Thursday, April 2.  
On Saturday at 2 p.m. sharp, a general practice will be held in the Convocation Hall, R. V. C. (where the Demonstration is to take place).

On Thursday at 2 p.m. the Friday dancing classes and fencing classes will have a practice.

Watch the notice board carefully as the list of events for each day will be posted.

### LOST

Science '28 Class pin. Finder please leave at Union Truck Shop.

### NOTICE

Will the players who received Block "M" certificates last year please bring them to the Athletic Manager's office as soon as possible, in order that their new awards may be filled in.

### BOXING CLASS

A boxing class for beginners is being held at Molson Hall Tuesday and Thursday at 5 p.m. This class is open to all students in the University, but first and second year students are especially requested to attend.

### INDOOR SOCCER

Practices in Soccer for those interested will be held at Molson Hall on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5:15 p.m. Soccer is booming at McGill, so turn out.

### HAY FINLAY Coach

### INDOOR TRACK

Practices are being held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 6. Gym Attendance given.

### LOST

A ring of keys, near Arts or Physics buildings. Finder please return to "Bill," Arts Building.

### LOST

Pen-knife left in Daily Office last Friday Night. Return to L. Schwartz, Arts '27.

### BASKETBALL

Intermediate A and B and Junior must hand in all equipment immediately.

### MCGILL CHORAL SOCIETY

Notice re Tickets and Music

Members are particularly requested to hand in to the Secretary at the Conservatorium all money received from sale of tickets, at the latest by 40-day as returns have to be made of all tickets sold. Care should be taken to ensure that names as well as amount handed in, is clearly stated. All music should also be returned to the same place and this should also bear the name of the member returning it in order that it may be checked. Prompt attention to this matter will greatly facilitate the work of the officers concerned.

### KING COOK RHEARSALS

In the Assembly Hall of the New Med. Building. This afternoon the following men kindly turn out as the time indicated.

### At 2 p.m.

Shotton, Touzel, Miller Monaker, J. C. MacKenzie, Evelyn; Berliand; Gallant; Gilson; Borstein; Keilnor.

### At 3 p.m.

Sinclair; Fraser; I. Martin

### At 4 p.m.

Leveque; Bender.

### LOST

On the Camps or in the Redpath Library a dark colored fountain pen. Finder please return it to Miss Zalusman or leave it with the porter of the Arts Building

### FOUND

Notes belonging to a Medical Student were found in the Peel Street branch of the Bank of Montreal. These may be had on application from the janitor of the building.

### MACCABEAN CIRCLE

Prof. Brodie-Brockwell will address the next meeting of the Maccabean Circle which will be held on Sunday, March 22nd in the McGill Union at 8 o'clock. The subject of the address will be "The Hebrew University."

### INDOOR BASEBALL

Whites vs Macdonald College. Will the following men please be at Bonaventure Station C. N. R. in time for the 1:30 o'clock train for St. Annes. Bronson; McPhail; Eddy; Grassick; Moffat Armstrong; Jamieson and McGerrigle.

Return train leaves St. Annes at 5:05 March 21st 1925.

### WHAT'S YOURS

Some fellows like their wimmin short  
While some prefer them tall,  
And there is still another sort  
Who like no girls at all!

"I like 'em thin," says Johnny Jones.  
"You're wrong," says Pat McFission,  
"I like 'em fat, and then they'll have A lovely disposition."

"I like the kind of girl who talks,"  
Young Johnny loudly cries,  
"I can not stand a chatter-box"  
Our Irish friend replies.

Now I can't see why men talk so,  
About the ladies fair,  
They're all right for me I know  
Just so they have red hair.

## College Is One Grand Dream For Students

Our boys and girls at college have too much money, says the president of Princeton. They "bear no burdens of a public nature; they have no responsibilities to society at large; they toil not, neither do they spin." With papa's car and money and some other papa's daughter life is one grand dream for the rah rah boys at college. It's an education in the pleasanter privileges of life without the work.

Our boys and girls at college are a bunch of softies says Coach Stagg, and he suggests that athletes will be less exceptional in the student body when parents indulge their children less and demand more of them. Money can't make men, but it can ruin them, and there are numerous total losses around college.

Little Abby Rockefeller is going to be married next May and keep house for herself. Her father, who is about as rich as they make them says that Abby and her brothers never had more than \$2 a week before they were 15, and that after that they weren't much better off. That somehow is, old fashioned American stuff, and Abby and her brothers will have a better chance at life because of it. She did not go to college.

Co-eds in college unquestionably intensify the competitive ostentation, the extravagance, the cliques, and snobberies that characterize the dominating majority of many of our schools. But the fault is not with co-eds nor is it entirely the fault of faculties and parents. It is human nature reacting under unfavorable conditions. Papa's big bonus is tropical climate; it is Syracuse and Capua. It will not often result in Spartans or high thinking, simple living citizens of Athens.

And a college system of grades and courses, of stereotyped credits and degrees that assumes childhood and a lack of intellectual initiative in students can hardly get more than childhood as a result. Our boys and girls in college are merely boys and girls largely because that is all we ask of them. And an age that is as keen and productive, if not as experienced, as any in the human cycle is allowed to pass without responsibility and without contribution to the general fund. Society cannot afford to lose this influence of youth.

With indulgent parents and emasculated faculties, with grade systems, petting parties, Cadillac, co-eds, con-skin coats, synthetic, and papa's big bonus, a large number of college students never have a show. And the others, working their way through or saving their way through, suffer in an irresponsible environment from causes over which they have little control. The college question will not take care of itself. Until colleges and college work can find a more direct function in modern civilization than it now has, the human waste and frivolity, will continue.—Chicago Tribune.

## "Be Wise"



Whether the weather be fair,  
Whether the weather be foul,  
A fig or a feather I care.  
There's pleasure to burn in  
WHITE OWL.

Smoke  
**White Owl**  
**CIGARS**

For Quality and Value

**3 for 25¢**

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When once you have tried our Lunch or Dinner at 60c  
You'll wish some one had "tipped you off" before.

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17 McGill College Avenue  
Just above St. Catherine Street.

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## Criticism

Men are not even born equal. The old statement to that effect has been proved fallacious. And with individual differences arise different points of view.

All business ventures evoke criticism of one kind or another at all times. Perfection is hard to attain. However it is to constructive criticism, based on a thorough investigation of facts involved that much is owed for improvement.

Criticism is largely a matter of comparison. A standard is set to which the offending venture must measure up. Such a standard should be chosen wisely with particular reference to the office it is meant to fill and the manner in which its ends may be met.

The Union Cafeteria invites comparison but requests that parallels should not be drawn without full investigation and knowledge of operating conditions.

**Pierre**



# CORRESPONDENCE

The Daily is not responsible for sentiments of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculties will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

The Editor

McGill Daily  
Dear Sir:—In answer to Mr. Carson's and Mr. Volsard's letters in yesterday morning's Daily, may I first thank the above gentlemen on behalf of the House Committee for their kindly interest and constructive, rather than destructive criticism expressed in so courteous a manner.

With regard to the suggestions included in the two letters, representatives of the House Committee yesterday afternoon visited the "Maison des Etudiants" of the University of Montreal, to gain information as to how the impossible could be accomplished, and meals of equal merit be served at a profit with existing conditions the same.

It is unfortunate that such a parallel should have been drawn between the two institutions without a more complete knowledge of respective operating conditions. The dining room of the Maison des Etudiants is in many ways a model institution for the purpose it serves, but allows light room for comparison with the McGill Union Cafeteria.

Let us first give a brief description of the U. of M. dining room. It is a room approximately 15 ft. by 30 ft. or somewhat smaller than the dining table room in the basement of the Union, are placed nine tables seating four men each, thus providing a total seating accommodation for 36 men.

The staff consists of a manager, a cook and an itinerant dish washer with two students who work during the meal hours and receive their meals as pay.

The dining room is operated in the Students' Building by this manager as a private venture. In return for the accommodation of serving food in the building the students pay (in order that he may make both ends meet) all his light, heat and gas bills, all his taxes and provide his equipment and at the same time charge him no rent.

The usual charge for a meal is 50 cents and by a ticket system this meal can be obtained for 25 cents, by regular customers. The 30 cent meal which was served in the McGill cafeteria all winter was obtained by regular customers who used the ticket system, for 27 cents. A file mignon dinner is served for 50 cents which has been served in the McGill cafeteria this winter for 40 cents.

In the 30 cent meal served in the U. of M. Union there is a choice of only two meats, whereas with all meals served in the McGill cafeteria the delicious tastes of McGill students demand a choice of four or five meats. Since variety entails greater waste, it therefore adds greater expense.

Me, which is considered almost an essential by McGill students, is served only at an extra charge of ten cents. Blanc mange and inexpensive puddings constitute the daily fare for dessert.

It will therefore be seen to be impossible to draw a parallel between two establishments which differ so widely. In the McGill cafeteria we have a vastly larger and more expensive organization for the exacting demands of a much larger crowd.

Let us view the matter from the standpoint of operation expense. At the U. of M. there is only the cost of provisions and one full time wage to pay; no rent, taxes, light, heat or gas, and yet the profit obtained is only enough to provide one man with a variable living. Charged against the receipts of the McGill cafeteria at the contrary are the cost of pro-

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE SIDE of the paper ONLY. No communication will be admitted in this column without the name of the writer being attached not necessarily for PUBLICATION.

visions, the salary of our manager, the wages of the cashier and a necessary staff which varies from 12 to 16; one quarter of the taxes of the whole building are charged against the cafeteria and a light and heat bill outside of the ordinary gas bill which amounts to one quarter of that charged to the whole building. The amount of this bill alone charged to the cafeteria represents the sum of \$1500.00 per year or over \$200.00 per month of operation, or again averaging approximately three cents a meal. All improvements made in this department such as the purchase this year of new curtains to the value of \$200.00, new silverware to the value of nearly 600.00 redecoration of the training table room downstairs, purchase of new tables etc., are charged against the receipts of the cafeteria for this year. All general expenses and renewals and repairs such as supply and repair of plumbing, laundry and uniforms add to the expense list for each year of operation. This year between one and two hundred dollars was lost by petty thievery of silverware which necessitates replacement.

Surely the absurdity of attempting a parallel between the two institutions and the justification of present prices in the cafeteria is apparent. If Mr. Carson or Mr. Volsard are still unconvinced of the reason for the cafeteria deficit it would give me much pleasure to go into even greater detail in a personal interview.

In closing, on behalf of the committee and I am sure, a large body of students, I should like to voice appreciation of the untiring efforts and constant efficiency of our genial cafeteria Manager, Mr. Honneger. I am sure that all patrons of the Union will agree with me that we are fortunate in possessing the services of a manager who combines the praiseworthy qualities of courtesy, efficiency and industry.

Yours for success,

T. NEWTON  
President

The Editor

McGill Daily

Dear Sir:—Mr. Carson's letter re: Cafeteria, I am sure, was unwarranted, it does not do justice to those who have put forth their best efforts to cater to the students at the lowest possible cost and is an insult to Mr. Honneger to even suggest that an outsider show him the secrets of a cheap meal that will show a profit. There is no secret to a cheap meal, you get just what you pay for. It is not right that such a suggestion should be made, after the capable way he has taken care of the various banquets and dance dinners. Is it only now that he finds fault with him. Why if he knows not the secrets of success, was he given a bonus at the end of last session for the good work. I am sure that those who gave it to him knew what they were doing.

Mr. Volsard quoted a healthy menu, indeed, and appetizing in print, but said nothing of the "quality." One has to eat at different places and take note of the quality of the ketchup, pickles, meats and beverages etc., before any comparison can be made.

I have tried a number of eating houses in Montreal during the last four sessions and have found none that can compare with the Union Cafeteria so far as a reasonable meal goes when quality is considered. But perhaps a number of students are laboring under a delusion, I am, for one, because I fail to see why

the Cafeteria shows a deficit. The patronage has been good, nothing seems lacking in order to make the place a success. One does not have to look hard to see that certain new equipment and repairs have been made to make us comfortable, but what I wonder has not the cost of these improvements which will last for a number of years been charged against the Cafeteria and that it is expected to pay them off in a year or so. If it does not then it shows an operating loss.

A statement by the Union House Committee might clear things up a bit.

Yours Truly,  
J. R. BOOTH.

The Editor

McGill Daily

Dear Sir:—In reference to the letters of Messrs. Carson and Volsard, appearing in yesterday's correspondence, I would like to have them know that they have my heartiest support in their opinions on conditions in the Cafeteria.

It is certainly a cause for serious consideration, and they are not any too soon in bringing up the matter before the students.

I have been a constant patron of the Cafeteria for my midday meal and have noticed that it has always been well filled, so that there is no question as to the numbers served.

In Mr. Newton's report, he stated that there never has been such a number served in the Cafeteria as there has been this year. If the University of Montreal can serve a meal, such as Mr. Volsard pointed out to us, for twenty-five cents, and still show a small profit, surely there must be something seriously wrong. If we lose money at the rate of prices our meals are served, it would certainly be a fine thing if we could get a few pointers from our University, in managing the Cafeteria, as it seems that there is gross mismanagement somewhere, to incur losses in such a busy enterprise, as the Cafeteria has been this year.

Thanking you for your valuable space, I am,

Yours very truly,  
S. A. ROBINSON  
(Dent. 2)

The Editor

McGill Daily

Dear Sir:—I read with interest and great surprise your editorial in yesterday's Daily, concerning "Petty Thievery". It is rather a broad statement and to say that "there is only one conclusion to be drawn" that the students are making away with the silverware.

The cutlery is handled many times and by many people, before and after the students get a glimpse of them.

The students may be taking them, and yet again, they may not. That remains to be seen, not to be concluded.

The Daily has quite a large circulation and outsiders are liable to gather not too glorious an impression of students from statements that are not proven facts, so that statements given out through the editorials should be proven sound, before appearing in print.

I hope this may find space in your valuable column.

F. A. EDWARD  
Dents: 2.

Ed. Note:—Our contention that "there is only one conclusion to be drawn" from the disappearance of cutlery in the Union is supported by the management of the cafeteria who are in the best position to draw conclusions from the facts in the case, and whose unflinching honesty we have absolutely no reason to question. Those who have more intimate knowledge of the cafeteria are convinced that some few students are not averse to purloining silverware from the Union, and they base their convictions on an array of "proven facts". If our correspondent entertains any doubt as to whether students are capable of thievery we advise him to consult the Librarian for statistics on the number of books stolen from the Redpath library each year. Books also

## DREAM PUPILS

Macdonald College Mag.

It must have been the fault of the dietitian. It seemed that I had scarcely closed my eyes in well-earned repose, when I was standing in a classroom. There were several others there, whose faces seemed familiar to me. As I looked, one of them rose.

"Now then, fill up the front seats," she said. "It is perfectly absurd all crowding to the back of the room like this."

"Pupil Laird," I murmured feverishly. I saw four men move to the front of the room, seat themselves, and then solemnly return my stare. Their looks were expectant. I felt they were waiting for me to do something. Suddenly one of them cried, "I believe in college spirit!"

They all stood up and, with one accord yelled "Teach us, teach us. Hah, Hah, Hah!"

Then I knew. Horror with its icy chill benumbed my brain. What could I teach them?

"Now then, we are all going to be very happy," I stuttered nervously.

Pupil Brunt leered over his spectacles.

"That's wrong," I thought.

"A rat is a harmless mammal," I recommenced.

"Now then, don't talk rubbish," called pupil Laird.

By this time I had regained courage. I turned up on him with a fierce stare.

"As I was saying before I was interrupted, a rat is a harmless rodent. It has four legs equally apportioned to the corners of its anatomy."

Pupil Percival with arm outstretched spoke.

"I may ask here, do you really expect me to believe this. I put it up to you to either formulate percentage problems, showing what proportion the legs are to the body, or else to appeal to our eyes and to show us a rat."

"Certainly," I said, and produced a rat in a trap from behind the desk.

"It is all O.K.," he murmured.

"Well Miss Teachemall, before proceeding I consider that you should correlate this subject with reading."

I wrote "rat" upon the board.

"Sound it," I said.

They did, "rr—aa—t, rr—aa—t."

"Well I pointed to pupil Lockhart."

"I think I have gotten the answer. Could it possibly be 'rat'?"

"Good," I said. "Now then, looking at this rat," I continued, "we see that it has a head. What did I say we can see, pupil Brunt?"

"What? I say," he whispered to his neighbour.

I regarded him sternly.

"Oh I know," he murmured, "A rat is a harmless rodent. Ah yes! Rat—rodent—rat rodent." ("Not, rubbish" interpolated pupil Laird, under his breath.)

"Rat rodent," continued pupil Brunt, "evidently the derivation is the same, undoubtedly it is similar. The Romans could not have helped making a great change in our language. Now there is something rather interesting connected with that—"

"Do you know what I asked you?" I interrupted.

"Now you mustn't expect me to remember everything you say," he replied, "it simply can't be done you know."

"Do you know or not?" I repeated.

"No," he said.

"That's a fair answer," said pupil Percival, "now I think I do know. I will tell you frankly, however, that I am not quite sure. I believe, however, that you said we could see the rat's head."

"Precisely," I returned. "Now what do we see on its head, pupil Laird?"

"Your question is not quite clear," he said, "You evidently wish me, either to enumerate the different parts of the whole head, or of the skull, or of the face, or else to name one part. Now then you have not taught us the names of the different parts, therefore I should not know them; I do not

know the parts of the skull, therefore I cannot tell you: clearly then, you wish me to name any part I know. I see two eyes, Miss Teachemall."

"It seems to me almost impossible," said pupil Lockhart, "that he could see both eyes at once."

"At any rate not from my viewpoint," said pupil Percival, who was sitting in the corner.

"What do you perceive now?" I asked as I advanced, rat in hand, towards pupil Brunt.

"I perceive a distant atmosphere surrounds it," he said, "see my point?"

"Is there anything behind that at all?" asked pupil Laird.

"Yes," I said "the tail."

"No, no not the rat," he answered rather testily, "the remark that pupil Brunt made."

"Not much," I said.

"Well then," he rejoined "it is perfectly useless to make such a fuss."

"I want to say in reference to this," said pupil Percival, "that in my opinion there is a great deal behind it. I think there is an atmosphere surrounding the rat. I agree with my colleague Brunt."

"All right, all right," I said taking the rat away, "we will pass on to the rat's tail."

"Tale, tale—oh yes!" said pupil Brunt, "did I ever tell you about the girl last year who was told to bring the beginning of a short story to class?" (Someone sighed.) "She forgot till the last minute that she had to do it. She only had a pencil with her so she scribbled it out in a hurry. Her composition was returned with orders to do another. There was a kind of a wicked twinkle in her eye as she took the paper. This is what she handed up later 'Oh hell!' sighed the Dutchess, as she threw her cigarette away and cocked her feet on the mantelpiece. When later on—"

I seemed to be correlating not only reading but also oral composition.

"I was speaking of the rat's tail—I broke in."

"It seems that I should have a better perception, as it were, a more exact and thorough knowledge of the tail, if you were to state its length said pupil Lockhart."

"As to that," I returned, "perhaps you could correlate this with an arithmetic lesson and give us an estimate of the length of the tail."

"I should say it would be about six inches," he replied.

"It is curious," interrupted pupil Percival, "that they nearly always estimate a length too long, now I myself should have said about five inches."

"It is four and a half inches," I said measuring it.

"Exactly," said pupil Percival, "as I remarked, other things being equal, one is apt to estimate a length too long."

"What do you want pupil Laird," I said, for he had his hand up.

"Please what does a rat feed on?"

"Where do rats live?" asked pupil Brunt.

"How many rats are there?" said pupil Percival.

"Please Miss Teachemall, are tame rats and performing rats truly educated?" inquired pupil Lockhart.

I lost control of my class. This last question brought down a storm of argument. I could only distinguish a few words.

"I am not saying a rat is human but I think that his brain is similar to a human brain, and—"

"I object to a rat being compared with a human being. I believe—"

(Continued on Page Four)

## AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

DORCHESTER & DRUMMOND STS.  
MONTREAL

Rev. Richard Roberts, D.D., will preach next Sunday at 11.00 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

A Communion Service will be held on Sunday morning at 8.45, for the benefit of Nurses on night duty and other night workers.

At the evening service, Dr. Roberts will continue the course of Lenten Sermons on:

"THE CONQUEST OF LIFE"

March 22—"Friend and Enemy."

March 29—"Private and Public."

April 5—"Work and Play."

At 7.00 p.m.—Musical Prelude:

Organ and Vocal Recital—"Sonata in A. Minor," Rheinberger; Solo, "How long wilt Thou not forget me," Oley Speaks; "Rondo in B.," Strawinsky; Solo, "Thanks be to God," Dickson; "Southland Sketch," Burleigh. Bryceson Trehan—Organist and Choir Director.

## ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

Minister: Rev. G. A. McIntosh, B.A., B.D.

11 a.m.—The Gospel of Happiness.

7.30 p.m.—Looking Ahead.

7 to 7.30 p.m.—Musical Service.

3 p.m.—Young Men's "Philadelphia" Club.

Students welcome at these services.

## EMMANUEL CHURCH

Drummond Street (Congregational) Near Sherbrooke St.

Rev. J. W. G. Ward, Minister.

Morning at 11 o'clock Evening at 7.30 o'clock

Evening Subject:—"Be Ambitious"

Special Sermon for Young Men and Young Women.

The Argonaut, A Men's Bible Class at 3 p.m.

Organist and Musical Director

A. R. Grafton

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## EARLY RIVALS OF CHRISTIANITY

Monday, Mar. 23rd The Cult of Mithras.  
Wednesday, Mar. 25th The Cult of Isis and the Divinities of Egypt.  
Friday, Mar. 27th The Cult of the Phrygian Goddess.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE 5.00 P.M.

Open to the public

Admission Free





## Our Bird Neighbors

Every one should have some interest or hobby aside from his or her every day occupation. Nature study presents a great choice of subjects to fill in the odd moments. Some people take a great interest in wild flowers. Others prefer to get acquainted with the various wild animals, but this is rather difficult as the wild animals are getting rarer with the advance of civilization. Many are very enthusiastic about making collections of insects, ferns, minerals or even the leaves to be found in their locality. There is, however, still another branch of nature study, which presents a much more accessible and never failing interest, and this is the study of our wild birds.

A great many people think, because they live in a town, that they cannot possibly become acquainted with the birds. However, even in the middle of the city some birds may be found. Martins, nighthawks and chimney swifts prefer the city to the country and congregate there in large numbers. Many warblers flit about in the tops of the tall trees and their shrill call can be recognized by those who know them. Robins, grackles, sparrows, finches and even crows are also seen frequently. Nevertheless, the city is by no means the best place to study birds and if one wishes to study them to the greatest advantage it would be advisable to seek the suburbs or the real country.

Even during the long, cold months of winter, birds are to be seen. Of these some are residents, observed occasionally throughout the year. Chickadees, hairy and Arctic three-toed woodpeckers, crows, bluejays, skinks and a few more are of this type. Others are merely winter visitors, leaving us for their northern homes as soon as the warmer days of March and April bid them depart. Of these the grosbeaks, crossbills, nuthatches, Canada jays, shrikes, snow buntings and golden-crowned kinglets are those most generally observed.

When the lengthening days herald the approach of spring we begin to look forward, eagerly, to the arrival of our summer friends. Sometimes before the bare ground appears the crows become more numerous and the well known notes of the robins and grackles are to be heard. Then comes the great throng of returning birds, in the forefront of which are to be found the juncos, sparrows and purple finches, followed by the flickers and cowbirds, thrushes and bobolinks and many, many others.

At this season of the year one may see many migrants which sojourn with us for a short time and then hasten on to their breeding grounds elsewhere. White-crowned and fox sparrows linger a few days to rest

and then pass on. The ruby-crowned kinglet stays, perhaps, a week or two and then disappears. The yellow palm warbler, the first of a long list of warblers to arrive, stays only a short time as its breeding ground is much further north, as is also that of the parula warbler which follows some weeks later. The sapsucker may nest in this locality but it is seldom if ever seen for more than a few weeks after its arrival in the spring.

The insectivorous birds must needs wait until the insects on which they feed have had time to mature. These birds, of which the swallows and swifts, flycatchers, vireos and warblers are common examples, seldom arrive until the middle of May. When they do arrive, however, they are of great service to man as they materially reduce the number of troublesome insects. The sparrows are classed as seed-eating birds, but they, too, consume vast quantities of insects and also feed them to their young.

Although as a general rule the plumage of our bird population is of a duller hue than that of tropical birds, we have several exceptions. The bluejays are brilliant spots of colour against our northern winter landscape. The purple finches and gold finches always appear as bright flashes against the leafy background of our summer scenery. The male ruby-throated hummingbird, as he flits from flower to flower sipping nectar from each cup, is a sight to be remembered. Many of our warblers also, although small, are much to be admired. This is especially true of the male redstart, the Blackburnian and Cape May warblers.

No description of our feathered friends would be complete without some mention being made of their songs. Even people who are not acquainted with the birds are able to appreciate their songs as we have several that are really good singers. The hermit thrush deserves especial mention for the song which sounds so sweetly through the early summer evenings. The purple finch pours forth a musical warble from the top of some shrub or tree, and the song of the goldfinch most resembles that of the house canary. The ruby-crowned kinglet has a very powerful trill for so small a bird and the cheerful note of the song-sparrow can be heard all summer long. The most charming of all our songsters, however, is the bobolink which, say those who have heard both, compares favorably with the much talked of English skylark. They both sing while on the wing but whereas the skylark soars high into the heavens while pouring forth his melody, the bobolink bubbles over with a wild, sweet, rippling repetition of his name while flying from tree to tree. There are other birds with less musical ability which are also great favorites. The clear, woodland note of the white-throated sparrow "Old Tom Peabody" is a delight at all times. The oft-repeated "Chick-a-dee-dee-dee" from the top of some tall spruce on a sharp March morning makes one feel cheerful to say the least of it. The robin is not particularly noted as a songster but everyone is pleased to welcome it back in the spring time.

It is only during recent years that the value of our bird neighbours has been realized and efforts made to protect them. Formerly anyone could kill whatever birds they pleased and for the most trivial reasons. The kingbirds, which are among our most valued flycatchers, had a price set on their heads by one bee-keeper who claimed they were eating his bees. When the stomachs of several of the dead birds were examined it was found that they contained only drones which are stingless. Likewise, night hawks were called bullbats and were shot for target practice where they were plentiful. Martins were also killed in large numbers for similar reasons. In many of the New England cities the foreign population made a business of killing some of the most appreciated song birds for food. Now all this has been greatly changed.

In 1916 the Migratory Birds Convention Act was agreed upon between the United States and Canada. This Act, which has been duly published, is now being enforced rigidly, and all who are found with such birds as are protected under the Act in their possession, either alive or dead, are punished with heavy fines and even imprisonment.—Brunswickian.

Visitor (to newswoman)—So you are not getting tired of studio life, eh?  
Artist's Wife—Good gracious, no! It's most interest, Jim paints and I cook. Then the game is to guess what the things are meant for.—BX.

## HOW CAN FUTURE WARS BE AVERTED

### Lecture at Dartmouth on World War

"The real loss to the world, as a result of the European War, is not economic; it is in men," declared professor James T. Shetwell according to a report in the "Dartmouth" in his final lecture on the subject of "The World War in History." "The total loss of thinking men," he continued, "was beyond all computation. The estimate of the known dead is over 10,000,000 lives; of the unknown, about 22,400,000. This is a mere estimate; but it can at least give us an idea of the horror, extravagance, and to futility of war. And it cannot help giving rise to the question, 'What can be done about it? How can struggles like this be averted in the future?'"

"No one can secure an enduring peace by high resolves alone. One of the great spectacles in history is the pageant of those high-minded individuals who have declared the necessity for doing something about it all and who have gone no farther than that. 'The trouble is peace is not a reality to us because we have it. We do not know what it is to have the things that are ours....' It is peace is more than an aspiration, it becomes a condition; hence it is positive; it means more than the absence of war. It means, above all, securing a way for avoiding conditions that lead to war. There must further be some adequate substitute for the state of conflict. There must be working agencies to take over the examples the war has given us to determine a means for avoiding war."

"In connection with this idea, 'A Treaty of Mutual Assistance' was drawn up at one time, and presented to and rejected by the Geneva council. It stated the two following principles: There shall be no talk about peace and disarmament until the question of security is settled; for it is a crime to disarm any nation that might thereby be left insecure; peace rests upon the principle of security. Second. Security could be assured by offering and guaranteeing mutual help to a country in trouble. It further stated that there should be a premium upon all public diplomacy—and the premium should be safety. In addition to this it made the definite statement that aggressive war is a crime. This is a great step forward; for throughout history, war has been considered the prerogative of all nations; it has been called the final means of settling all questions."

Professor Shetwell concluded his lecture with a brief discussion of a committee of three Americans at the Geneva conference who prepared a plan that was ultimately rejected after much consideration. Planned as an amendment to international law, the document suggested that when a controversy between two powers should arise, all nations interested might take their choice in sustaining one or the other side. This would anticipate any accurate planning by a would-be aggressive power which would not be able to determine the number, quality, or power of its opponents. The committee of three also suggested that there should hereafter be preventive diplomacy rather than surgical. "A standard of armaments should be maintained," said Professor Shetwell. "and records kept of how all the nations might be living up to this standard."

## COMMERCIAL SOCIETY "BOOSTER MEETING"

Next Tuesday evening the Commercial Society will hold their "Annual Booster Meeting" which promises to be the "best yet". Free smokes, kindly donated by the Imperial Tobacco Company, will be dispensed to all. The election of officers and committees for the coming year will take place, and a large turnout is requested. An address will be given by some prominent man.

Reporter—What shall I say about the two blondes who made such a fuss at the game?  
Editor—Why, just say the bleachers went wild.

Headline—"Faculty Decides to Cut Out Necking."

Next thing we know they'll want the students to too.—Doleware Review.

## What's On

### TO-DAY

2:00—King Cook Rehearsal  
2:30—Red and White Revue Matinee at His Majesty's  
3:15—Red and White Revue. Evening performances.  
3:15—Chess Tournament at Westmount Club.

### COMING

March 22nd  
Maccabean Circle  
March 23  
R. V. C. 26 Class meeting  
Rowing Executive  
March 25  
Daily Dinner  
March 26  
Newfoundland Club Dinner  
R. V. C. Music Club meeting  
American Club Smoker  
March 28  
Practice for Gym. Dem. at R. V. C.  
March 29  
Music Club Musical  
March 31  
Maccabean Circle Banquet  
Last issue of the Daily  
April 2  
Practice for Gym. Demonstration  
April 4  
Election of officers for M. W. S. S. and M. W. A. A.  
April 7  
Meeting of Delta Sigma Society

## Some Humorous Verse

From the madding crowd they stood apart,  
The maidens four and the Work of Art.

And none could tell from sight alone  
In which had Culture ripest grown,—

The Gotham Million fair to see,  
The Philadelphia Pedigree.

The Boston Mind of adre line,  
Or the soulful Soul from Kalamazoo,—

For all loved Art in a seemly way,  
With an earnest soul and a capital A.

Long they worshipped; but no one broke  
The sacred stillness, until up spoke

The Western one from the nameless place,  
Who blushing said: "What a lovely vase!"

Over three faces a sad smile flew,  
And they edged away from Kalamazoo.

But Gotham's haughty soul was stirred  
To crush the stranger with one small word.

Deftly hiding reproof in praise  
She cries: "This indeed a lovely vase!"

But brief her unworthy triumph when  
The lofty one from the house of Penn,

With the consciousness of two grand papas  
Exclaims: "It is quite a lovely vase!"

And glances round with an anxious thrill,  
Awaiting the word of Beacon Hill.

But the Boston maid smiles courteous  
And gently murmurs: "Oh, pardon me!"

"I did not catch your remark, because I was so entranced with that charming vase!"

Dies erit praegolida  
Sinistra quum Bostonia.

J. J. Roche.

Dear Editor—I went riding with a strange man last night. Did I do wrong?

Answers—Probably.

## C.O.T.C. ORDERS

McGill University Contingent C.O.T.C. Battalion Orders by  
Lieut. Col. R. R. Thompson, M.C., O.C.  
Week ending March 28th, 1925

### Orderly Officers

Orderly officer, Lieut. G. A. Grier

### Orderly Sergeant

Orderly sergeant, L.-Cop. W. H.

### Parade

The final parade for the present session will be held on Thursday March 26th from 8—10 p.m.

The judging of the best dressed platoon in connection with the awarding of the Platoon and Company cups will take place at this parade.

### Reserve Officers Cup

The final shoot for the Reserve Officers Cup will take place at the Craig Street Armoury, between 6 and 10 p.m. on Thursday March 26th. The names of those who are eligible to compete for the Cup and the Spoons for best shots will be announced later.

### Return of Clothing Equipment, etc.

All ranks are reminded that all clothing, fur caps, swords or equipment of any kind belonging to this unit must be returned by Friday, April 3rd. The Commanding Officer expects everyone to co-operate and to return all clothing, etc. as soon as possible before that date given, so that the Q.M. Staff may be saved unnecessary trouble. Disciplinary action will be taken on Saturday, April 4th, against all who have not complied with this order. The Quarter Master will see that the Adjutant has a list of all who have not complied before 10.30 a.m. on Saturday, April 4th so that immediate action may be taken.

The Q.M. Stores will be open as follows:—

Friday	March 27	5—6 p.m.
Monday	March 31	5—7 p.m.
Tuesday	March 31	5—6 p.m.
Wednesday	April 1	5—7 p.m.
Thursday	April 2	5—6 p.m.
Friday	April 3	5—7 p.m.

At the close of last session there were very few men against whom action had to be taken. The C.O. hopes that there will be none this year.

### Prize and Cup Distribution

Arrangements are being made for a social function at which the winners of the various cups and spoons will be announced and the cups and spoons presented.

### Register of Attendances

The Orderly Room will be open between 5 and 6 p.m. on the following dates so that all ranks may inspect the above Register:—

Wednesday	March 25th
Friday	March 27th
Monday	March 30th
Wednesday	April 1st
Friday	April 3rd

### J. W. JEAKINS

Major, Adjutant  
MIGHTY C. O. T. C.

## DREAM PUPILS

(Continued From Page Three)

"It is almost impossible to decide the question, as it were definitely to some to—"

"The subject bears closely on others doesn't it? Eh class?"

"There is a great deal of publish talk—" I saw pupil Laird try to rise, he slipped,—fell—and dashed his elbow through the window-pane. The glass fell with a crash about him—I think I screamed.

The rising bell was just ringing and I turned sleepily over in bed.

"Thank goodness it was only a dream," I said to my bewildered room-mate.

Claude—"You know a man is judged by the company he keeps."

Clarice—"Well the woman is judged by how late she keeps them."

He—"My love cannot be expressed in words."

She (eagerly)—"Tell me about it."

"Mother."

"Yes, dear."

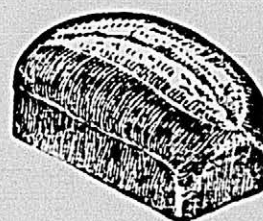
"You remember I prayed the Lord to make me a good boy?"

"Yes."

"Well he ain't done it yet."

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